

CHINA



MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4231. 號十二月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1877.

日七初月二十年子丙

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALICE, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTOH, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry. E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTOH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BMAN & BRACE, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWATOW, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDON & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. HENDERSON & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRAÇA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, \$5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman—E. R. BELLING, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—AD. ANDER, Esq.
J. F. CORDON, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOFFMAN, Esq. E. D. SASSOON, Esq.
A. MOLINA, Esq.

ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.
Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

MR. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration.

We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTRENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KLEIN & Co.

H. KLEIN.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. O. KAYES ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by Mr. H. KUHLMANN.

MR. RICHARD SCHENBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. H. O. ERDMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTZ has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 15th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK, Manager.
Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of

G. RAYNAL & Co.
at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,
OAKL MILLSCH.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DE CECAL in our Firm ceased on the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE NELLO & Co.
Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port under my own name as GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.

O. KEES.
Canton, January 9, 1877. fe9

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. ALFRED HUTCHINSON in our Firm Ceased on the 26th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.
Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTERN & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

C. J. MESTERN,
W. HULSE.
Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr CHARLES DEWICK QUELON in our Firm Ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELON & CAMPBELL.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FRERES will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of

J. D. MEYER & Co.
Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, Queen's Road,
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.,
Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.
All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.
Hongkong, May 1, 1876. fe1

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 38, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 16th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the Year ending 31st December, 1876.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 18th February, both days inclusive.

By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe16

N. O. 1 of the "TOKIO TIMES" (A Weekly Journal) will be Published at Tokio on Saturday, January 6, 1877.

Terms of Subscription: \$12 per Year. Single Copies, 25 cents.

Advertisements: 50 cents per Inch or part of an inch, and \$5 per Column.

Orders received by Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1877. fe24

MACAO HOTEL,
PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

ON the 20th Instant, a First Class HOTEL will be OPENED, under the above title, in Spacious, Commodious, and well-furnished Premises on the Praya Grande.

Every attention will be paid to the comfort of Visitors.

Wines, Spirits and Eatables of the best quality only supplied. Terms moderate.

J. P. DE CAMPOS,
Proprietor.
Macao, January 9, 1877.

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India. The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints.

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [apb]

NOTICE.

MR. H. EBELL has this Day been admitted a PARTNER in my Firm at SWATOW and HOIHOW, which in future will be carried on under the Name or Style of "HESTON, EBELL & Co."

EDWARD HERTON.
Swatow-Hoihow, January 1, 1877. fe19

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR COOKTOWN.
The British Steamer "THALES,"
Captain COLE, will load here for the above Port, and will leave on MONDAY, the 22nd Instant, at 2 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja22

FOR LONDON, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.
The Steamship "ALFONA,"
Captain MULLER, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon.
For Freight, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1877. ja23

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.
The Steamship "DOUGLAS,"
Captain BURNIE, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja24

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.
The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET,"
will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 4th February next.
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "TANAI,"
Comdt. REYNIER, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "AMALONE,"
Comdt. BATHY, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877.

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR LONDON.
The Steamship "GLENROY,"
A. TAYLOR, Commander, will be despatched as above on or about the 10th Proximo.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The A 1 American Barque "ANTIOCH,"
THOMAS MENNELL, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. fe3

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 British Clipper Barque "VANDIMA,"
CAIR, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and meet with early despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1877. fe5

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Bark "CEYLON,"
KELLY, Master, will load here and at Whampoa for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 18, 1877. fe18

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
The American Ship "SUMATRA,"
Captain CROFT, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 19, 1877. fe19

FOR LONDON.
(If sufficient inducement offers.)
The S 3 L. 1. Russian Ship "VANADIS,"
WELAND, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 5, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.
The A 1 American Ship "CUTWATER,"
CHELSEA, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 9, 1877.

FOR MANILA.
The Spanish Brig "SAN LORENZO,"
Pied, Master, will have quick despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.
The A 1 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLOBY,"
KHAIR, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAND, PROPERTY AND TIMBER, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by Private Sale) on the Premises at Wanchai, on

MONDAY,

the 22nd January, 1877, at Noon.—
The following PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND, with the BUILDINGS erected thereon, belonging to Messrs S. E. BURROWS & SONS:

FIRST.
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 107, adjoining the Police Station No. 2, at Wanchai, with the TWO First Class GRANITE GODOWNS erected thereon, viz.:

GODOWN No. 43, fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 73 feet Deep. Capacity about 1,300 Tons. Crown Rent, \$51 per Annum.

GODOWN No. 44, adjoining above, Two Stories, also fronting on the Praya 52½ feet, by an average of 97 feet Deep. Capacity about 3,000 Tons. Crown Rent, \$69 per Annum.

Each Godown, with the Land on which it is erected, will be put up separately.

SECOND.
That PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Registered in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 121, at Wanchai, and formerly known as THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY'S YARD, fronting on the Praya 100 feet, by an average of 144 feet deep, containing 14,400 square feet. Crown Rent, \$180 per Annum.

THIRD.
About 86,000 Superficial feet of OREGON PINE LUMBER, 2, 3 and 4 inches, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Also,
Sundry Lots of TEAK and SINGAPORE TIMBER, SHIP'S KNEES, WINCHES, BLOCKS, OLD IRON, SCALES.

TERMS OF SALE:—
The LAND and GODOWNS.—One-half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of the Deed of Transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the Purchaser. The Property to be at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

The TIMBER and MOVEABLE LOTS.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars, apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja22

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 22nd January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
A Selection of BOOKS,
Comprising the Library of a Gentleman leaving the Colony.
Catalogues will be issued.

AFTER WHICH
1 S 26 cases Norwegian BRANDY.
B & O (in double triangle) 9 cases Norwegian BRANDY.

FD 84 cases Swedish PUNCH.
" 1 " St. Julien CLARET.
" 1 " Prunage " "
" 14 " SAUTERNE " "
" 4145 25 " Cautenac CLARET.
" 143 13 " "

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer,
Hongkong, January 13, 1877. ja22

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from M. S. TONKHOVY, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, on

FRIDAY,

the 26th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at Brook Cottage, Caine Road,—

The whole of his English and Colonial made Household FURNITURE, Comprising: Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Suites, Carved Book Case, Pier Glass, Engravings, Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Marble-top Teapots, Plated-ware, Cutlery, Glass-ware, Dinner, Dessert and Breakfast Sets; A Collection of Books, Japanese and Chinese Porcelain and Lacquered-ware, Ningpo Carvings, A Large Collection of Flowering and Other Plants.

An AVIARY and One Large TENT.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 25th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH & CANTON. MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

A PIANO,
And,
ONE BILLIARD TABLE, WITH BALLS, CUES, &c., COMPLETE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs HEARD & Co., to sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 30th day of January, 1877, at 2 p.m., at their Residence, Caine Road,—

The whole of their Substantial Household FURNITURE, Etc., comprising:—Drawing, Dining and Bed Room Suites, Marble-top Tables, Sofas, Easy Chairs, Chairs, Pier Glasses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Side Board, Whatnots, Marble-mounted Clocks, Davenport, Gasaliers and Gas Brackets, Iron Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Marble-top Toilet Tables and Washstands, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, Crockery, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Monday, the 29th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk, on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 19, 1877. ja80

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. NAVAL STORE-KEEPER, to sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 31st January, 1877, at 11 o'clock a.m., at H. M. NAVAL YARD,—

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALING STORES, comprising: Old Iron, Lignum-vite, Woollen Rags, Old Carpet, Old Wood, Old Casks and Cases, Blauit and Biscuit Dust, Chocolate, Flour, Biscuit Bags, Blue Cloth, Blue Serge, Stockings, Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Implements, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. ja81

FOR SALE.

TUBORG'S FABRIKKE'S DANISH BEER.
To be had from
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 16, 1877. fe13

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.
Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.,
Hongkong, June 23, 1876.

INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FINE.
JAS. B. COUGHTRY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—Two Millions Sterling.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Halls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurance will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurance at current rates.

MELOHERS & Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of Instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
—Also,
MAHE, BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 25th January, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. MEIKONG, Commandant FOACHE, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 24th January, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

H. DU POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 19, 1877. ja25

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fol

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND STOPPING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 15th February, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. 14th Proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 16, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877. fol

For Sale.

WENG-SHUI, or, THE REMINISCENCES OF A NATURAL SOLDIER IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EISEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE. In three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EISEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

NOW READY.

CHRIST'S HATS, in new Styles, New TWEEDS, in great variety. Woollen, Cotton, and Cashmere SOCKS. Cricket & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS. Lambwool, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS. Tapestry CARPETS, in new Patterns. Embroidered TABLE COVERS. Rep Window CURTAINS. Damask TABLE CLOTHS, and NAPKINS. Furniture OILS.

Kid & Woollen GLOVES, in all Colours. 58 & 60, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

WASHING BOOKS. (In English and Chinese.)

WASHBURN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

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BEG to Solicit Inspection of their WINTER STOCK.
Rich Black Glass and Grosgrain SILKS, from the Best French Makers.
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Japanese SILKS, Better and Cheaper than ever.
Fancy DRESS MATERIALS, in all the latest FASHIONS. All WOOL SERGES, Scotch WOOL PLAIDS, French MERINOS.
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Ladies' Trimmed HATS and BONNETS. Newest Styles, direct from Paris.
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Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES.
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Intimations.

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Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

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Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,

TAKAO and TAIWANTOO. (ja22)

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of the Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chai Hing Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwai; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Hing Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Santon.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Ohn Ohng Hong, Mook Kik Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yi Ohng Cheong, Foochow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ohng, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ohng Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Ohng, Maritime Customs; Mr Ohn Hing Hoi, Moans Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chape.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Seigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Bang Hong.

Peking.—Yee Wing Fong; Arrol Office.

Cebu.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fook Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agents; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches, and Peking Gazette, to distribute the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE DE 1878.

THE CONSUL for FRANCE has the honour to inform those Persons who wish to take part in the intended Exhibition, that they will find at the Consulate all information and Particulars they may require.

For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul,
Hongkong, December 18, 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION, PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang are desirous of receiving DESIGNS for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to be erected on the ground on the east side of the Esplanade, situated between the latter and Duke Street, and its cost is not to exceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of \$400 for the best and most suitable Design with Specifications; and competitors have the option of forwarding Tenders for carrying out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all documents, are to be sent to the Municipal Office, Penang, on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE, Municipal Secretary.

Penang, Municipal Office, The 21st September, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued daily instead of twice weekly as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the China Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

Mr OHUN AYIN, Manager.

China Mail Office, 17th February, 1874.

AFONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY, GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG; and to H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ARTHUR CLIVE HAS' on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Photographs enlarged from O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in oil. A new apparatus for Photography has been received from England: he is prepared to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW. Vol. V., No. 3.

Annual Subscription, postage included, \$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 83.)

Establishment of American Trade at Canton.

Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia in the Fifteenth Century, Part I. (Continued from page 122.)

The Beater's Song.

The Law of Inheritance.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries:—

Validity of Chinese Marriages.

Money Loan Associations.

Beau Cakes as a Manure.

Pidgin English.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office, Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When this list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have already been established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN, Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of Notes & Queries on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 80 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Zybrner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of this China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of Notes and Queries on China and Japan, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and its neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable, and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's She King, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality, and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are also destined to find a place in its pages also.

Intimations.

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WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-GRINDING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS, KNIVES CONSTANTLY CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 30, 60, 120, AND 240. 10, 20, 40, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 160, 180, 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 320, 340, 360, 380, 400, 420, 440, 460, 480, 500, 520, 540, 560, 580, 600, 620, 640, 660, 680, 700, 720, 740, 760, 780, 800, 820, 840, 860, 880, 900, 920, 940, 960, 980, 1000.

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CHLORODYNE(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY
GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

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Remedial uses and action.
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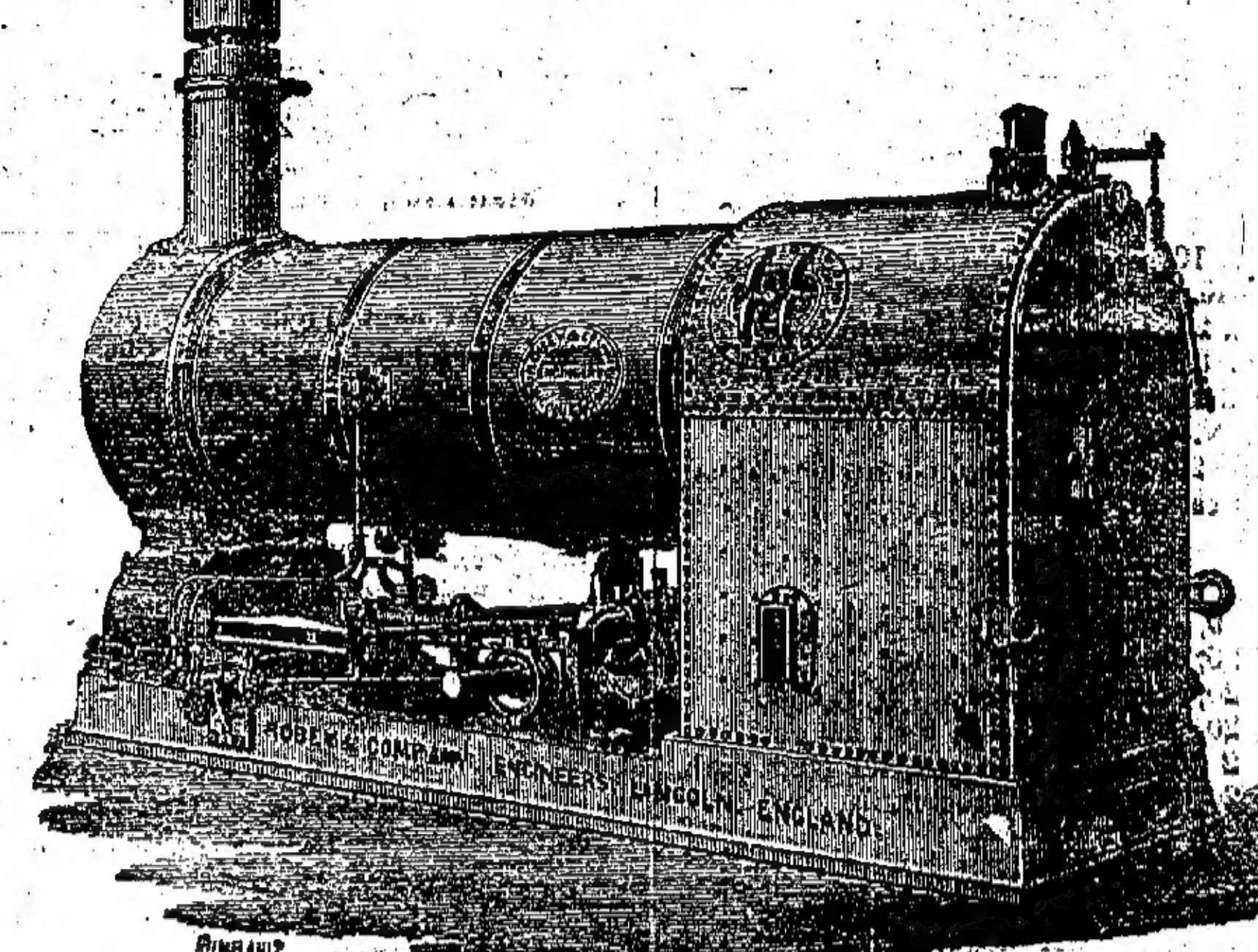
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Intimations.

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Hongkong, April 28, 1876. sp28

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STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 26th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of the Accounts, and electing Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

**HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

NOTICE.

ON and after the 15th of January, my Charge for Brokerage on all SHARES, will be HALF PER CENT on the Full Amount, to be Paid by the Seller only.
W. M. MORGAN,
Broker.

Hongkong, January 13, 1877. fe18

TO LET.

TO LET.
HOUSE No. 7, Caine Road, lately occupied by Mr. PARKER.
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. H. H. KIDD.
DAVID SASSOON, SOHN & Co.
Hongkong, January 10, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the International Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old Bailey Street.
The upper portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.
BRAEMAR CASTLE,
FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. McG. HEATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m. To-morrow.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. ja28

**FROM LONDON, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.**

THE S. S. *Glenroy*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk by the Undersigned into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before 10 a.m. To-morrow, the 17th instant.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 18, 1877. ja28

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN STEAMER CASSANDRA,
LANGER, Master, FROM HAMBURG
via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 24th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until Noon To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 17, 1877. ja24

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per above Steamer are hereby requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from ship's side.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored by the Undersigned at Consignees' risk and expense.

A. MAG. HEATON,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 15, 1877.

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.**

S. S. *ATA*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "Gange," from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 5 p.m. To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Friday, the 19th January, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DE POUBRY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 11, 1877.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SHANGHAI.
The departure of the Steamship "GLENROY" is unavoidably Postponed until MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja28

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. *LOMBARDY*.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *BOKHARA* and *ZAMBESI*, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 27th instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

A. McIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja27

**THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Eighth Ordinary Annual MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 7, Queen's Road, on TUESDAY, the 20th February next, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts for the Year 1876, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

**THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 6th to the 20th February next, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, January 20, 1877. fe20

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Vesta, German barque, Capt. B. Dirks.

Melchers & Co.

MADAME DEMOREST, British barque, Captain G. H. Besant, Gibb, Livingston & Co.

BREITENBERG, German barque, Captain R. Hajel, Melchers & Co.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain E. W. Crisp, Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FELING CLOUD, British barque, Captain H. Williams, Turner & Co.

ISERIE, German schooner, Captain O. Hansen, Carlowski & Co.

HANES COUNTY, British barque, Captain G. W. Cochran, Meyer & Co.

CUTLOW, American bark, Capt. S. Kelly.

To-day's Advertisements.

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS of SPECIE, Mexican Dollars current in this Colony, weighing 7.17, in exchange for Bills, drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, will be received by the Treasurer until 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount required, and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn; but no Bills will be issued for sums below £1,000.

The Tenders to be in duplicate, in Sealed Covers, addressed to "The Treasurer," and endorsed "Tenders for Treasury Bills."

The right to accept, or reject, any or all Tenders is reserved.

O. R. SHERVINTON,
Lieut. Colonel,
Assistant Commissary General.

H. M.'s Treasury, Commissariat Buildings,
Queen's Road.

Hongkong, January 20, 1877. ja24

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19, Shen-chi, Chinese gunboat, from a Cruise.

Jan. 20, Lombardy, British steamer, 1726, W. B. Hall, Boatswain Dec. 28, and Singapore Jan. 12, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Jan. 20, Tching Tsing, Chinese gunboat, 150, Bessard, from Kt-chai.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 19, Estopora, for Swatow.

20, Dorothica, for Cebu.

20, Augusta Reimera, for Takow.

20, Braemar Castle, for Shanghai.

20, Madame Demorest, for New York.

20, Norden, for Saigon.

CLEARED.

Kilmer, for Guam.

Burra Noorful, for Singora.

Fano, for Hamburg.

China, for Shanghai.

Olympia, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

Per Lombardy, from Bombay, Messrs O. H. Jones, R. H. J. Mahomed, Abdool Kader and servant, and Condot. From Galle, Mr. J. Melver. From Southampton, Messrs Wilkinson and Pearce, and 27 Chinese from Straits.

DEPARTED.

Per Madame Demorest, for New York, 1 European.

Per Norden, for Saigon, 35 Chinese.

To DEPART.

Per Olympia, for Hoihow, Mr. Harton, and 20 Chinese.

Per China, for Shanghai, 25 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

None.

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is taken from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

June 9, Aurora, from Richmond, U. S. to Hongkong.

Sept. 1, Borthia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.

Sept. 8, McNear, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Sept. 14, Tyburnia, from London to Hongkong.

Sept. 16, Sarah Nicholson, from London to Hongkong.

Sept. 18, Western Belle, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Sept. 17, Palestine, from London to Hongkong.

Sept. 18, A. T. Stalknecht, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Sept. 23, Agnes Muir, from London to Shanghai.

Oct. 3, Belle of Oregon, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Oct. 5, Waga, from Hamburg to Chetoo.

Oct. 8, Glamorganshire, from London to Hongkong.

Oct. 12, Omba, from London to Shanghai.

Oct. 14, Sir Harry Parkes, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 12, Lima, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 13, Rurik, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 18, Hydra, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 18, Benary (str.), from Glasgow to China and Japan, via London.

Nov. 17, Eliza Shaw, from London to Shanghai.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Achilles (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 26, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Nov. 23, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 4, Bandultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

Dec. 7, Galley of Lorne (str.), from London to China and Japan.

Dec. 7, Stanor (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Benary. Gadabill.

Calcutta. Macgregor.

Cypriotes.

Carrioka. Windhover.

Chincha. Albert Victor.

Hops. O. R. Bishop.

Antwerp.

At Liverpool.

Patrols (str.) Olyses (str.)

At Glasgow.

Loudoun Castle (str.)

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SHANGHAI.—

Per *LOMBARDY*, at 4 p.m. To-morrow, the 21st inst.; late letters received from 4.10 to 4.30. The night box will be open all night, and until the Post Office opens at 2 p.m. To-morrow (Sunday). Correspondence for Registry by either Mail received till a quarter of an hour before the time for first closing.

Per *GLENROY*, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday, the 22nd inst., instead of as previously notified.

For COOKTOWN.—
Per *THALES*, at 1.30 p.m., at Monday, the 22nd inst. Mails will also be made up for E. Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand, 8 cent rates.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & LONDON.—
Per *ALPONA*, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—

The French Contract Packet *MEIKONG*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet, but can be paid only as far as Ceylon. The postage to Ceylon must be prepaid. Such letters should be marked *India to Galle only*; they will go on from Galle as unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.—

Wednesday, 24th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 25th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom, Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office closes entirely.

Hongkong, January 11, 1877. ja25

THE S. S. *GARLTO*, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 1st February, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,

Hongkong, January 16, 1877. fe1

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 23:—

Noon.—*Altona* leaves for London.

Goods per *Braemar Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Goods per *Egeria* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 24:—

Daylight.—*Douglas* leaves for Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

11 a.m.—Tenders for Treasury Bills received by the Assistant Commissary General.

Goods per *Cassandra* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

THURSDAY, January 25:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H. O. M. Steamboat Co., Limited, at City Hall.

Goods per *Glenroy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, January 26:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

2 p.m.—Furniture Sale, at Brook Cottage, Cairns Road.

SATURDAY, January 27:—

Goods per *Lombardy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, January 30:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at the residence of Messrs Bead & Co., Cairns Road.

Portfolio.

PET'S PUNISHMENT.

Oh, if my love offended me,
And we had words together,
To show her I would master her,
I'd whip her with a feather!
If then she, like a naughty girl,
Would tyrannise and quarrel,
I'd give my pet a cross of pearl,
And make her always bear it.
If still she tried to sulk and sigh,
And throw away my posies,
I'd catch my darling on the sly,
And smother her with roses.
But should she clench her dimpled fists,
Or contradict her betters,
I'd manacle her tiny wrists,
With dainty golden fetters.
And if she dared her lips to pout—
Like many pet young misses—
I'd wind my arm her waist about,
And punish her with kisses.

THE JOY OF INCOMPLETENESS.

If all our lives were one broad glare
Of sunlight, clear, unclouded;
If all our paths were smooth and fair,
By no soft gloom enshrouded;
If all life's flowers were fully blown
Without the sweet unfolding,
And happiness were rudely thrown
On hands too weak for holding—
Should we not miss the twilight hours,
The gentle haze and sadness; [or,
Should we not long for storms and snow,
To break the constant gladness?

If none were sick and none were sad,
What service could we render;
I think if we were always glad,
We scarcely could be tender.
Did our beloved never need
Our patient ministrations,
Earth would grow cold and miss indeed
Its sweetest consolations.
If sorrow never claimed our heart,
And every wish was granted,
Palliance would die, and hope depart—
Life would be disenchanted.

And yet in heaven is no more night,
In heaven is no more sorrow
Such unimagined new delight
Fresh grace from pain will borrow—
As the poor seed that underground
Seeks its true life above it,
Not knowing what will there be found
When sunbeams kiss and love it,
So we in darkness upward grow
And look and long for heaven,
But cannot picture it below,
Till more of light be given.

—J. B. Macmillan.

Business principles, or the principles of commercial justice, are the principles of supreme selfishness. They have been established by selfish men for selfish purposes, without even the pretence of conformity to the law of love. Upon these principles it is neither demanded nor expected, that any one should seek another's wealth, but that every one should take care of himself; purchase as low and sell as high as he can; take advantage of the state of the market, the scarcity of the articles in which he deals, and in short to go the whole length of selfishness to promote the interest of self. Can a man love God supremely and his neighbor as himself, who daily and habitually transacts business upon the principles of commercial justice, founded as they are in that which is the direct opposite of the requirement of God. Every day engaged in business transactions, the sum and substance, the aggregate and the detail of which, are designed to promote self-interest, that do not even pretend to aim at the promotion of the interest of others, to sell in the beginning, the middle, and the end of the whole matter.

SCIENCE AND SENTIMENT.—There is no question that the current of popular interest is moving very strongly in a scientific direction. Scientific books have a large and increasing sale, and are crowding hard on essays and works of fiction. Scientific lectures are popular and in constant demand. Scientific studies are elbowing the classics aside in our colleges, and very large sums of money are now given every year to endow scientific professorships, and build observatories, and provide scientific apparatus for institutions of learning. The citation which an English savant has recently received in this country, shows the growing interest our people take in the special lines of research in which he won distinction; while the movement for the endowment of research in England proves how powerful the scientific interest is there. But however true and important the teachings of science may be, they do not embrace all truth; and there are certainly no more important, to say the least, than many of the truths they ignore. For man is a vital force, and not a scientific entity and human life is a thing of thoughts and feelings and imaginations and dreams over which science can possibly have very little control. Feeling has more to do with every life than fact. We are creatures of sentiment rather than sense, and over the interior realm of desires, motives, hope, faith, love, and worship, science has no power. Knowledge is useful just in proportion to activity of the mind and intensity of the feeling that vitalise and use it. Out of the heart are the issues of life. A fine and noble character requires for its upbuilding the moral and spiritual elements, the faith in invisible realities, the vision of divine things, the love of goodness, and upreach to possess it, which science ignores or treats in cold and hollow mockery. The truly beautiful and helpful and holy life flows ever and only from spiritual sources, even though its fountain springs may be hidden from the eye. The make-believe religion of science satisfies nobody; it lacks the creative impulse and inspiring enthusiasm from which everything noble and magnanimous comes. Statistics will not take the place of sympathies in human experience. No fine theory of an evolving world will give rest to a weary or comfort to a sorrowing heart. Geologic formations, studded with fossils cannot take the place of the Testaments in the ordering of life; and no discovered or discoverable god can be the God of an awakened soul. The best elements of human life find their aliment in the spiritual atmosphere of religion through which the divine influences operate as the sunbeams play through the vibrating ether. And there is no danger of our having too much science so long as we keep the great sentiments of the heart alive and active; but science without sentiment is useless, and as fruitless as dead flesh.—Christian at Work.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(Continued from Yesterday.)

We had brought fish, beef, and mutton from England, which we hung up on one of the masts, and it was soon as hard as a brick and perfectly preserved. We also brought some sheep from England, and they were killed from time to time. When we arrived in Discovery Bay, as we called it, six of them were alive, but on being landed they were worried by the dogs and had to be slaughtered. During the winter the men had to fetch ice from a berg about half a mile distant from the ship, in order to melt it for fresh water. This used to be brought in sledges. The sun returned on the last day in February. From November till February, with the exception of the starlight, and occasionally moonlight, we were in darkness. It used not to be dense by any means, but at the same time you could easily pass a friend without knowing him. On the day the sun was to rise we had calculated that it would be about twelve o'clock and all hands ascended the hills to see him rising. This sight was, however, prevented by the mists and fog. We did not see the sun for several days after. Near the end of March a sledge, with two officers and two men, arrived from the Alert, the mercury standing at minus 40 deg. Fahrenheit, after having had a journey of six days. They had started to melt ice for some time before, but were obliged to return on account of Peterkin, the Dane, being severely frost-bitten. They took him back just alive, and he died some time afterwards. Directly they returned to the Discovery preparations began to be made for sleighing; the sledges were taken out, and men told off for different parties. Two officers and three men, with a dog-sledge, set out to cross Robeson Channel to Hall's Rest, the winter quarters of the Polar, to report on the stores left there by that ship, which had been placed at our disposal by the United States Government. They returned in four or five days, reporting that they had found biscuit, pemmican, preserved meat, molasses, and some other things; they lived in a wooden observatory that they found erected there. It took them more than half a day to get the snow off the building. Captain Hall's grave looked quite fresh; a head-board, made from the door of a cabin, with an inscription upon it, had been put up to mark the spot. Erno, the dog-driver, was one of the party, and he, having been on the Polar a couple of years before, could explain everything. Shortly after this, Mr. Beaumont, the First Lieutenant, and Surgeon Coppinger, each of them with an eight-man sledge—that is, seven men besides themselves—started for the Alert, in order to pick up the other sledge which had wintered with the Alert, in which they intended to cross Robeson Channel, for the exploration of North Greenland. We subsequently heard that they took twelve days to reach the Alert, proceeding along the ice-foot and over the floes. The ice-foot is that which extends about eight feet from the shore. It affords more facility for travelling than that which is farther from the land. Two days after this another party, consisting of a twelve-man sledge and an eight-man sledge, with two officers, left for the exploration of Lady Franklin Sound. The Captain accompanied this party in the eight-man sledge, and returned after a week. At that time there were twenty-four men up north sleighing, twenty more at Lady Franklin Sound, and the Captain, with a few officers and men, were with the ship. After about a fortnight the twelve-man sledge, which had gone merely as an aid conveying provisions for the other, returned to the ship, the sledge having sustained some damage. One of the men had been severely frost-bitten in the heel, and he had to be brought the whole way in the sledge. The other sledge returned after a total absence of nearly four weeks, having established the fact that Lady Franklin Strait—so-called by the Americans—was a sound or fiord, about sixty miles in length. They saw three or four glaciers on their way, and a hill about 3000 ft. high. They saw some mink oaks, the first seen in the season; but they were very wild and could not be got at. They took to the steep sides of the hills, like goats, rolling down great masses of rock. They seemed to be very wild at that time of the year, but ordinarily they are almost as tame as any cows. About June the weather was beginning to get somewhat warmer, and the sun had some power. The ice-houses melted rapidly. I have seen the thermometer there at 120 deg. in the sun. A few days after the sleighing party returned from Lady Franklin Strait they set out to cross Hall's Rest, or Polar Bay, taking with them a lifeboat, which they thought might be necessary if the ice should break, and also provisions to support the North Greenland party on their arrival. They afterwards found the use of the lifeboat when the ice broke up. Having discharged the duty of leaving provisions, a dog-sledge, and a canoe, they returned to the ship. They left behind two officers and three men, and these latter proceeded to explore Petermann Fiord. They could not proceed more than eighteen miles up the fiord, being stopped by a great glacier and crevasses; so they returned. On their return they found that Lieutenant Rawson, with a party of four men, of whom one had died of scurvy on the way, had returned to the place, having become detached from the North Greenland party; they were all attacked with scurvy except Mr. Rawson and a marine. It was on June 3 they arrived. One of the two officers who had explored Petermann Fiord was Dr. Coppinger, and he was able to treat the sick men he found. There is no doubt that but for his skill and care they would have been in a bad condition. The Equimauk who was with them proceeded to shoot seals and was successful. The seals' flesh makes excellent food, and the soup is very nutritious. Under the doctor's treatment the men rapidly grew well. They also had molasses and rum, and preserved potatoes there; so they were not badly off. These stores had been left by the Valorous. A few days after this, being anxious about the North Greenland party, Dr. Coppinger, Mr. Rawson, and the Equimauk, set out in a dog-sledge to meet them. In a day or two they found them in an exhausted condition. They had left everything behind them. Four of them were on the sledge, utterly crippled with scurvy. Two others were attacked also, but slightly; and so the three men had to drag along in the sledge the four sick men, carrying forward two of them to-morrow. They also had not any food left when the doctor and Mr. Rawson arrived. They first of all determined to remain where they were for a while, and see if the Equimauk could not get seal meat; but, after having remained there for a day, they pronounced it impracticable, and so they then resolved to take the two men who

were worse with the sickness on the dog-sledge and drag them to Hall's Rest. This they did after a day's travel. The men seemed at first to revive on getting seal soup and proper food; but one of them sank, and died the morning after arriving. The other was in a critical condition for some time. The whole party was unwell, and the place was almost turned into a hospital. After a time an officer, with men and a dog-sledge, was sent across to report to the ship the condition of the party. This was about the end of June, and he crossed with difficulty, as the ice was then breaking up, in about three days. The Captain immediately fitted out a relief party, consisting of seven of the strongest men in the ship and himself, and set out, taking with them medicines and various comforts to the sick men. They set out next morning, carrying a boat and sledge in a car with four wheels—thus crossing the land to the place where it was necessary to take to the sea, a distance of about six miles. Occasionally they would have a use a boat to ferry themselves and the sledge, whenever there was a break in the ice. They returned in a few days, bringing half the man with them, leaving Mr. Beaumont and Dr. Coppinger to remain with the worst half, to recover their strength and to cross in a week's time. Two or three days after this the party reached the ship. This was in the beginning of August, and at this time an officer arrived from the Alert overland, reporting that she had come south, and was ten miles off, and that further progress was obstructed by ice. Captain Nares had resolved to return home this year if possible. The North Greenland party, which had gone fifty miles north, now returned also, and reported that there was still land beyond them, trending to the eastward. They had to return because their provisions were exhausted. In a few days the Alert managed to force her way into Discovery Bay, and got up to the Discovery. Lieutenant Beaumont's party, not having returned, some anxiety was felt regarding them, as the ice was beginning to break up in the channel. Captain Nares resolved to take the Alert into the channel and look for them. He accordingly sent twenty or thirty of his men who were sick on board the Discovery. He tried to get out into the channel, but was stopped by ice near the entrance to the harbour. Two or three days after this Mr. Beaumont's party came up with the Alert. They had been drifted to the west, and had great difficulty in making their way back. This was on Aug. 14. When they got back next day they came on board the Discovery, and, having prepared for sea, we then attempted to leave the harbour, but were delayed for a few days by the state of the ice. We finally got out on Sunday, Aug. 23, and returned homeward. It might be as well at this point to mention some geographical facts. Mr. Aldrich traced the coast-line of about 200 miles to the westward. The most northerly point he attained was a latitude of 84 deg. 20 min. in a longitude of 84 deg. 50 min. W. On our way down we made a very good run the first day, but for a few weeks some days travelling three or four miles, other days not being able to move. It was long time before we got past Hayes Sound. We then despaired of being able to get down this year at all; the frost was going on and the ice forming around the ship, and again we had to force our way by ramming—that is, sending the ship at full steam against the barrier. Once or twice we had to have all the ship's company out on the ice, and blast it away, so as to make a passage for her. At last we got into open water, and reached Cape Isabella. I should have stated that Mr. Beaumont was out with his party (eastward) 131 days from the ship. He went to 82 deg. 20 min. of latitude and 82 deg. W. longitude. His observations were directed to the nature of the country, which he found to be the numerous flocks. He saw land to the northward, probably latitude 83 deg. Captain Nares's party states that they saw no land to the north, but this was in a different direction. In that latitude Mr. Beaumont found traces of hares, but there was no living being. We reached Port Lively, in the Island of Disco, on Sept. 25, about six o'clock in the evening, and found that the Pandora had left five days before. Some letters awaited some of the officers, which had been brought from Copenhagen by Danish brig. Here the Alert took in thirty tons of coal, and stayed from Monday to the following Thursday, when we left about seven o'clock a.m. While in our winter quarters we sent out some shooting parties of officers, who used to find good sport in mink oaks, hares, and bent geese. The vessel had received no injuries worth mentioning. About a week before we left winter quarters we found in a ravine, about four miles from the ship, a reindeer, very much like the best Welsh coat 25 ft. thick. We also caught with a net some excellent salmon and trout. The naturalist collected about fifty specimens of plants in the neighbourhood. The vegetation is very scanty; but on the slopes, which are watered by melting snow, you might see a good deal of red and green moss; dwarf willows, a few inches high, are also to be found there, and saxifrage and scurvy grass, but that appears mostly to be brown and dead.

MR. HAMLIN PASSES.

BY BRET HARTE.

(From advance sheets of "Gabriel Conroy," published in the "Illustrated American.")
"Dry up!" shouted Mr. Hamlin, turning with sudden savagery upon his pillow.
"Dry up!—don't you see you're driving me half crazy with your infernal bawling!" He paused as Oily stopped in mingled mortification and alarm, and then added in milder tones: "There, that'll do. I'm not feeling well to-day. Send Dr. Duchesne to me if he's here. Stop one moment—there! good bye, go!"
Oily had risen promptly. There was always something in Mr. Hamlin's positive tones that commanded an obedience that she would have refused to any other. Thoroughly convinced of some important change in Mr. Hamlin's symptoms, she sought the doctor at once. Perhaps she brought with her some of her alarm and anxiety; for a moment later that distinguished physician entered with less deliberation than was his habit. He walked to the bedside of his patient and would have taken his hand, but Jack slipped his tell-tale pulse under the covers, and looking fixedly at the doctor, said—
"Can't be moved from here?"
"You can, but I should hardly advise it," said the doctor. "This is a long hand. I play it, doctor, and I'm awfully tired. How soon?"

"I should say," said Dr. Duchesne, with professional caution, "that if no bad symptoms supervene—the made here a half-habitual, but wholly ineffectual dive for Jack's pulse," "you might go in a week."
"I must go now!"
Dr. Duchesne bent over his patient. He was a quick as well as a patiently observing man, and he saw something in Jack's face that no one else had detected. Seeing this he said, "You can go now—at a great risk—the risk of your life."
"I will take it!" said Mr. Hamlin, promptly. "I've been playin' agin odds, he added, with a faint but audacious smile, "for the last six months, and it's no time to draw out now. Go on, tell Pete to pack up and get me ready."
"Where are you going?" asked the doctor, quietly, still gazing at his patient.
"To—blank!" said Mr. Hamlin, impulsively. Then, recognising the fact that, in view of his having travelling companions, some more definite and practicable locality was necessary, he paused a moment, and said, "To the Mission of San Antonio!"
"Very well," said the doctor, gravely.
Strange to say, whether from the doctor's medication, or from the stimulus of some reserved vitality hitherto unexpressed, Mr. Hamlin from that moment rallied. The preparations for his departure were quickly made, and in a few hours he was ready for the road. "I don't want to have anybody cacklin' around me," he said in depression of any leave-taking. "I leave the board; they can go on with the game."
Notwithstanding, as he increased his distance from One Horse Gulch, his spirits seemed to rise, and by the time they had reached San Antonio he had recovered his old audacity and dash of manner, and raised the highest hopes in the breast of everybody but his doctor. Yet that gentleman after a careful examination of his patient one night said privately to Pete, "I think this exaltation will last about three days longer. I am going to San Francisco. At the end of that time I shall return—unless you telegraph to me before that." He parted gaily from his patient, and seriously from everybody else. Before he left he sought out Padre Felipe. "I have a patient here, in a critical condition," said the doctor; "the hotel is no place for him. Is there any family here—any house that will receive him, under your advice, for a week. At the end of that time he will be better, or beyond our ministrations. He is not a Protestant—he is nothing. You have had experience with the heathen, Padre Felipe?"
Father Felipe looked at Dr. Duchesne. The doctor's well-earned professional fame had penetrated even San Antonio; the doctor's insight and intelligence were visible in his manner, and touched the Jesuit instantly. "It is a strange case, my son, a sad case," he said, thoughtfully. "I will see."
He did. The next day, under the directions of Father Felipe, Mr. Hamlin was removed to the Rancho of the Blessed Fisherman.
When Dr. Duchesne returned he said to Mr. Hamlin—
"Have you any objections to my sending for Dr. Mackintosh—a devilish clever fellow?"
And Mr. Hamlin had none. And so, after a private telegram, Dr. Mackintosh arrived, and for three or four hours the two doctors talked in an apparently unintelligible language, chiefly about a person whom Mr. Hamlin was satisfied did not exist. And when Dr. Mackintosh left, Dr. Duchesne, after a very earnest conversation with him on their way to the stage-office, drew a chair beside Mr. Hamlin's bed.
"Jack!"
"Yes, sir."
"Have you got everything fixed—all right?"
"Yes, sir."
"Jack!"
"Yes, sir."
"You made Pete very happy this morning?"
Jack looked up at Dr. Duchesne's critical face, and the Doctor went on gravely.
"Confessing religion to him—saying you believed as he did?"
A faint laugh glimmered in the dark hollows of Jack's eyes.
"The old man," he said explanatorily, "has been preachin' mighty heavy 'at me ever since t'other doctor came, and I reckoned it might please him to allow that everything he said was so. You see the old man's bin right soft on me, and between us, Doctor, I ain't much to give him in exchange. It's no square game."
"Then you believe you're going to die?" said the Doctor gravely.
"A reckon."
"And you have no directions to give me?"
"There's a black hound at Sacramento—Jim Briggs, who borrowed and never gave back my silver-mounted derringers, blank him! that I reckoned to give you! Tell him he'd better give them up or I'll—"
"Jack," interrupted Dr. Duchesne with infinite gentleness, laying his hand on the invalid's arm, "you must not think of me."
Jack pressed his friend's hand.
"There's my diamond pin up the spoon at Wingham, and the money gone to Lawyer Maxwell to pay witnesses for that blank old fool Gabriel. And then, when Gabriel and me was seeping I happened to strike the very man, Perkins, who was Gabriel's principal witness, and he was dead broke, and I had to give him my solitary ring to help him get away and be on hand for Gabriel. And Oily's got my gold specimen to be made into a ring for that out of the old sledge—Gabriel's woman—Miss Madam Overgar. And my watch—was in blank has got my watch!" said Mr. Hamlin reflectively.
"Never mind those things, Jack. Have you any word to send—to anybody?"
"No."
There was a long pause. In the stillness the ticking of a clock on the mantel became audible. Then there was a laugh in the ante-room, where a professional brother of Jack's had been waiting slightly under the influence of grief and liquor.
"Scotty ought to know better—than to kick up a row in a decent woman's house," whispered Jack faintly. "Tell him to dry up, blank him, be I'll—"
But his voice was falling him, and the sentence remained incomplete.
"Doe," (after a long effort.)
"Jack."
"Don't let on to Pete—I fooled him."
"No, Jack."
The two both still for several minutes. And then Dr. Duchesne softly released his hand and laid that of his patient white and stiff, upon the coverlet before him. Then he rose gaily and opened the door of the ante-room. Two or three negro faces stared at him.

"Pete," he said gravely, "I want Pete—no one else."
The old negro entered with a trembling step. And then catching sight of the white face on the pillow, he uttered a cry—a cry replete with all the hysterical pathos of his race, and ran and dropped on his knees beside it. And then, the black and the white face were near together and both were wet with tears.
Dr. Duchesne stepped forward and would have laid his hand gently upon the old negro's shoulder. But he stopped, for suddenly both of the black hands were lifted wildly in the air and the black face with eyes turned toward the ceiling as if they had caught sight of the steadfast blue beyond. Perhaps they had.
"O de Lord God! whose precious blood washes de brack sheep and de whitewash all de one colour! O de Lamb ob God! Sabo, sabo dis por, dis por boy. O Lord God for MY sake. O de Lord God do knowst dy ways—has found de Lord and him crucified—and has been dy servant. O de Lord God—O de blessed Lord, of it's all de same to you, let all dat go' now. Let de Pete go! and send down dy mercy and forgiveness to him!"

PRACTICAL SPIRITUALISM.

(Singapore.)

There was a man named Teasou-p'u Yüsang, who lived at Ohao-hsien, in Hwuy-chow, and who was a very dutiful son. He was a carver, or engraver, in stone, earth, enamel, brass and bamboo, and had acquired much reputation in his art. He lived principally at a temple at Tsing-kiang called the Pei-tu Ngau, and was greatly devoted to the temple oracles. This oracle, or Pythia, was very clever, but generally failed when any important questions were asked. In everything else, however, he was ready enough with answers; and Mr. Teasou invariably consulted him respecting any business he was about to undertake. A few years ago the spirit wrote, through the medium of a local priest, that he was about to return to the celestial regions, but that in twenty years afterwards he would be able to resume his communications. "Meanwhile as a reward for your dutifulness, I will bequeath you twenty characters, in which the principal events of your life are all embodied. When you have acquired riches, do not let your heart be changed; bury the coffin in your house which are as yet unbuilt; and give in marriage your unmarried sisters." The twenty characters were in verse, and ran as follows:—"To buy wine, go to the village in the north; suddenly, in the left foot there will be pain; return home immediately and procure a hoe; and there will be enough for the remainder of your life." The words having been written, (the planchette) came to a stop; and the spirit did not appear again. Mr. Teasou then carefully wrote the twenty characters upon the wall. Numbers of people came and read them, all of whom laughed at him. Three days ago, however, a friend of ours wrote to us from Tsing-kiang and told us that the oracles had come true. Teasou's family had become very poor in consequence of the drought, and had gone to live in some makeshift at Pao-yang, outside the north gate of the city, where they suffered both cold and hunger. One day this month, the anniversary of his mother's death, he found himself without anything wherewith to appease her departed spirit; whereupon he said to his wife—"If our destiny is to die of cold, we must die; but I must not omit the sacrifices to my mother." The wife assented. They therefore took the coverlet of their bed, and the cotton jacket of their son, and pawned them; and with the money they purchased food, and offered the proper sacrifices. Towards evening it occurred to Teasou, that during his mother's life-time, the old lady had been very fond of *kau-leang* (a sort of Chinese gin), and that they must be careful not to offer her any other spirit. They accordingly went to a village situated in a southerly direction to make the purchase; what is to be done? Can the tomb be saved? "Although the tomb is full of water," replied Hu, "the coffin must not be removed elsewhere. On the eastern and northern sides of the grave there are a snake and a tortoise; these correspond to the two stars *Tsing-lung* and *Yuen-wu*, under whose influence men acquire honours and nobility. Moreover, the situation of the place itself is propitious, and if you move the coffin, you will do great mischief." The mandarin replied, "The use of a tomb is that one's ancestors may rest in peace; what is it that the descendants may acquire fame? For my father's bones to lie covered with foul water, what compensation is for me to be a mandarin? Far better that I should not be; better even that I died than lived." He then began to cry, and throwing himself upon his knees implored the mandarin's help. Hu then wrote a memorandum promising to assist him, but warning him at the same time that he must not afterwards repent. They then proceeded to open the tomb, when from it arose dense fumes of hot vapour. "Don't touch it!" cried Hu;—but his companion insisting on looking more closely, discovered on the left and hinder part of the coffin, a tortoise and a snake, coloured green and scarlet, which appeared on the point of flying. Suddenly a shriek and became transfixed with terror, and the mandarin, repenting (of his haste), hurried to re-close the tomb. But in less than a month afterwards, both the mandarin and his son died suddenly. "Alas!" said the mandarin, "it was their destiny; all is over with them, and I am in a bad case myself. Indeed, I cannot say that they have been disturbed on the western and southern sides, so that (the descendants) may yet become rich, though never honorable!" This took place last month, and has been distinctly recounted to us by a native of Hwai-chow.

SELLING A WIFE.

To the tenacity of old traditions I ascribe a prevalent notion, in ruder parts of this country, that an Englishman and his wife can divorce themselves under certain conditions. It dates, I apprehend, from a time when marriage was a partnership at will, and the Roman theory that marriage is not a sacrament, but half a sacrament, were alike unknown to a primitive people. My note-book contains numerous examples, selected one with a bit of colour, which was published at the date when it occurred. Joseph Thompson read a farm of forty acres in a village three miles from Carlisle. In 1829 he married a spruce, lively girl twenty-two years of age. They had many disputes, and no children. So after three years they agreed to part. The bellman was sent round the village to announce that Joseph Thompson would sell Mary Anne Thompson by auction on April 6, 1832, at noon precisely. At the appointed hour Joseph Thompson stood on a table, and his wife a little below him on an oak chair, with a halter of straw around her neck. He put her up for sale in terms that a bystander thought it worth while to take down on the spot. "Gentlemen, I have to offer to your notice my wife, Mary Anne Thompson, otherwise William. It is her wish as well as mine to part for ever; and will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. Gentlemen, the lot now offered for competition has been to me a bosom friend. I took it for my comfort and the good of my house; but it became my tormentor, a domestic curse, a night intruder, and a daily devil. The Lord deliver us from turbulent wives, and troublesome widows! Gentlemen, avoid them as you would a mad dog; a tearing lion, a loaded

pistol, cholera morbus, or any other pestilential phenomenon."—Here it seems to have occurred to Joseph Thompson that he was not going the way to sell his lot at a high figure; so he tried to be more auctioneer, and less the husband. "However,"—said he—"now I have told you her little defects, I will present the bright and sunny side of her." She can read novels, milk cows, and laugh and weep with the same ease that you could toss off a glass of ale. What the poet says of women in general is true to a hair of one—

Heaven gave to women the peculiar grace
To laugh, to weep, and cheat the human race.
She can make butter and cold the maid;
she can sing Moore's melodies, and plait her own frills and caps. She cannot make rum, nor gin, nor whisky; but she is a good judge of all three from long experience in "tasting them." What shall we say for her, with all her perfections and imperfections? There was no bidding at all. Then the auctioneer was angry, and threatened to take the lot home. "The company in general sustained this threat with composure; but one Miss Mearns conceived hopes, and asked modestly whether an exchange could not be made." "I have here," said he, "a Newfoundland dog; a beauty. His can fetch and carry; and if you fall in the water, drunk or sober, he'll pull you out." Thompson approved the dog, but objected to give a Christian in even exchange for a quadruped. Each species has a prejudice in its own favour; owing to which the company backed him. So at last Mearns agreed to give the dog and twenty shillings to boot.—Mr. Charles Reade, in the *Belgravia Magazine*.

A STRANGE STORY.

(Singapore.)

There was a goomancer, a native of Sing-chang, near Hangchow, called Hu Tsung-pai, the name by which he was generally known was Wu-chow Tsing-ying. He was deeply versed in the lore of the Diagrams and Feng-shui, and drove a thriving trade at Tsing-kiang. Wherever he settled, he changed his name, so that no one ever knew who he was or where he came from; and he was a perfect master of the occult sciences. During the winter of the present year, he went to Ngan-ching, where he made a great reputation, and was received as guest of honor in the house of a certain wealthy gentleman of much respectability. One day, this gentleman invited a large number of friends to witness some of his feats of magic. Any object might be placed under a vessel, and Hu would immediately say what it was, by virtue of certain calculations. One of the guests wrote two sentences from a poem, as follows: "From the waters of yu-men arises vapour; the waves cause the city of Lo-yang to rock." But he purposely wrote the character *kan*, erroneously, whereupon Hu, the magician, after puzzling over it, said "This is very curious! There are two lines of poetry, the two characters each; why is there only a character short? The writer I know, is a clever man; why has he written *kan* like *kan*, making nonsense of the sentence?" The guest then burst out laughing, and acknowledged that he had written it wrong on purpose; while all the others exclaimed "This man is a supernatural being!" and began to treat him with profound respect. Among them was a gentleman in official employ, who for a long time had had misgivings that there was water in his father's tomb; and he accordingly questioned Hu upon the subject. The magician replied, "To-night I will investigate the matter, and to-morrow you shall be informed of the result." The next day he told the mandarin that there certainly was water in the tomb; that it flowed from the foot of a mountain situated in the east following a circuitous course, till it found its way straight into the coffin. The mandarin with overwhelming reverence offered him profuse thanks, and said, "Seeing, then, that this is indeed the case, what is to be done? Can the tomb be saved?" "Although the tomb is full of water," replied Hu, "the coffin must not be removed elsewhere. On the eastern and northern sides of the grave there are a snake and a tortoise; these correspond to the two stars *Tsing-lung* and *Yuen-wu*, under whose influence men acquire honours and nobility. Moreover, the situation of the place itself is propitious, and if you move the coffin, you will do great mischief." The mandarin replied, "The use of a tomb is that one's ancestors may rest in peace; what is it that the descendants may acquire fame? For my father's bones to lie covered with foul water, what compensation is for me to be a mandarin? Far better that I should not be; better even that I died than lived." He then began to cry, and throwing himself upon his knees implored the magician's help. Hu then wrote a memorandum promising to assist him, but warning him at the same time that he must not afterwards repent. They then proceeded to open the tomb, when from it arose dense fumes of hot vapour. "Don't touch it!" cried Hu;—but his companion insisting on looking more closely, discovered on the left and hinder part of the coffin, a tortoise and a snake, coloured green and scarlet, which appeared on the point of flying. Suddenly a shriek and became transfixed with terror, and the mandarin, repenting (of his haste), hurried to re-close the tomb. But in less than a month afterwards, both the mandarin and his son died suddenly. "Alas!" said the mandarin, "it was their destiny; all is over with them, and I am in a bad case myself. Indeed, I cannot say that they have been disturbed on the western and southern sides, so that (the descendants) may yet become rich, though never honorable!" This took place last month, and has been distinctly recounted to us by a native of Hwai-chow.

"Beware, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen I feel it a duty I owe to you, to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Osmoline Pills.' I applied to your agent Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this my public testimony for the benefit of those who may be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY AMBROSE.—To the Proprietors of Norton's Osmoline Pills, &c.—1877."

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together, one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; O. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R. No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.	Per 4 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8	2	2	
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.—Hongkong, Macao, Bangkok, Saigon, and Japan, Korea, China, and the Philippines, by Private Ship,.....	4	8	2	2	
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8	2	4	

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS. To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid through India by every French Packet, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galle only, and should be so marked, going on from Galle as unpaid.

Straits, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c., E. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension. Letters.—United States (U. S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, &c. Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 38. Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N. R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

Registration, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt, (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt, (Fr.), double postage. Newspapers (to all the above places) 2 cents.

Books and Patterns, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid. Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom. Superscription. via Letters. Registration. Newspapers. Books & Patterns. Every 4 oz.

Brindisi (Br.), 28 4 4 8 12
Marseilles (Fr.), 24 4 4 8 12
Southampton (Br.), 24 4 4 8 12
By Priv. Steamer 12 2 4 8
Via Brindisi 22 4 4 8 12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

Continent, &c. of Europe.

Letters. Registration. Newspapers. Books & Patterns.

Austria, Germany, Hungary, (Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Denmark, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

Belgium, France, Holland, Iceland, Roumania, Servia, Switzerland, land,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Br.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

(Fr.) via Trieste, 22 12 4 10

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W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America, and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermuda,.....

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe), Canary and Madeira Islands, Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia,.....

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela,.....

Letters, 50 46

Registration, 6 6

Newspapers, 12 12

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies,.....

Letters, 50 46

Registration, 6 6

Newspapers, 12 12

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru,.....

Letters, 50 46

Registration, 6 6

Newspapers, 12 12

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

Brazil,.....

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii,.....

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unattached.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unattached, or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrating the contents of the newspaper.

The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 4 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, or engraved, lithographed, or plain, of any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose, or attached as also rollers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, prints or otherwise in the case of pocket-books, &c., and in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto (but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet).

Charters, &c., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book packet may not contain any

letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be widely printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 8. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, water, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; or otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book packet may be above 4 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Patterns and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, the bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Articles of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goat's hair, thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or kingfish, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twill, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples of glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engravings plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the Mail Bag, and at the same time they may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indig. cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.10 A.M. to 11.50 A.M. Each letter must bear a rate fee of 15 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 15 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the

convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present, no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong Stamps.

U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,.....

8 3

Aspinwall, Bermuda, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies,.....

8 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland,.....

8 6

Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela,.....

8 10

Belize, Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Maria, Turk's Island,.....

8 13

Brazil,.....

8 15

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....

8 17

Newspapers (not over 4 oz.) 2

Books, &c., per 4 oz., 10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or non-delivery, which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-delivery, or non-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers, and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any other person, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and the adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either glass or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless, large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and are a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double rate of postage, in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for the next despatch, posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Packets of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the stamp of no value.

The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers to British Offices, 8 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Packets to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dyestuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

PATTERNS.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of what is a Pattern. It is a bona fide sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed \$25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if the public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case, which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

Correspondence can be forwarded in closed Mails to the United Kingdom via San Francisco at the following rates:—

Letters,..... 12 cents per 1 oz.

Registration,..... 8

Newspapers,..... 4

Books and Patterns, 1 oz., 2

2 oz., 4

every 4 oz., 8

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

*Exclusive of late arrivals and departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h., near the Kowloon shore k., and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c., in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
 1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
 2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
 3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
 4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Flag.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers						
Altona	Brit. str.	1179	Jan. 2	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London, &c.	23rd. noon
Bombay	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 2	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Brasmar Castle	Brit. str.	1424	Jan. 10	Adamson, Bell & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Cassandra	Ger. str.	937	Jan. 17	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
China	Ger. str.	648	Jan. 18	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Douglas	Brit. str.	864	Jan. 19	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Coast Ports	24th inst.
Frangols L.	Foh. str.	1131	Jan. 18	Chinese	Yama & San F'isco	Mails
Gaelo	Brit. str.	1712	Jan. 15	O. & S. S. Co.	Shanghai	22nd. noon
Glenroy	Brit. str.	1373	Jan. 18	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Guam	Cleared
Killarney	Brit. str.	1060	Jan. 12	Order	Shanghai	Mails
Lombardy	Brit. str.	1728	Jan. 20	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Norden	Dan. str.	778	Jan. 13	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Saloon	To-day
Olympia	Ger. str.	777	Jan. 18	Siemens & Co.	Holbow	To-day
Sada	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Sunda	Brit. str.	1079	Jan. 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Cooktown	22nd. 2 p.m.
Thales	Brit. str.	820	Jan. 8	Hop Kse & Co.	Repairing	
Yottung	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Achong		
Sailing Vessels						
Antioch	Amer. bge.	646	Dec. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Augusta	Brit. Sm. so.	210	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.		
Brema	Ger. bge.	380	Dec. 16	Wieler & Co.	Halphong	
Bridgetown	Brit. bge.	358	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Burra Noorah	Siam. bge.	380	Sept. 28	Chinese	Singora	Cleared
Chalieu	Amer. bge.	681	Jan. 5	Captain		
Chas. H. H.	Foh. bge.	256	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Chang Soon	Siam. sch.	200	April 80	Chinese		
Cosran	Amer. sch.	384	Dec. 13	Captain Sands	London	off Sands' Slip
Colombo	Brit. bge.	386	Oct. 25	Wieler & Co.		
Corinne	Amer. sch.	987	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Outwater	Amer. bge.	529	Jan. 9	Rozario & Co.		
Edward James	Ger. bge.	807	Nov. 28	Melchers & Co.		Coast Dock
Ellen Rickmers	Brit. sch.	751	Dec. 25	Arnold, Karberg & Co.	London	
England's Glory	Siam. sch.	635	Dec. 21	Kin-ye-loong	Bangkok	
Fabius	Dan. sch.	275	Jan. 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	Cleared
Fano	Brit. bge.	343	Dec. 30	Turner & Co.	Bangkok	
Flying Cloud	Ger. Sm. so.	282	Jan. 14	Melchers & Co.		
Formosa	Siam. bge.	447	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Fortune	Ger. bge.	672	Jan. 13	Siemens & Co.		
Friedrich	Amer. bge.	650	Jan. 7	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Tientsin	
Garibaldi	Ger. bge.	272	Dec. 25	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Channel for orders	
Gustav Adolph	Ger. bge.	439	Dec. 28	Wieler & Co.		
Hansa	Ger. bge.	830	Jan. 10	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Humboldt	Ger. sch.	257	Jan. 9	Carlowitz & Co.		
Irene	Amer. sch.	445	Aug. 9	Chinese		
Loiterer	Siam. bge.	424	Jan. 16	Chinese	Bangkok	
Lucky	Siam. bge.	432	Jan. 16	Chinese	New York	
Lucy	Brit. bge.	432	Nov. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Saloon	Cleared
Madame Demorest	Brit. bge.	550	Dec. 22	Rozario & Co.		
Marquis of Argyll	Brit. bge.	570	Jan. 4	Chinese		
Morning Star	Brit. Sm. so.	530	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	Span. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.		
Nave Constante	Ger. bge.	421	Jan. 7	Siemens & Co.		
Nelva	Brit. bge.	384	Dec. 21	Arnold, Karberg & Co.		
Prato	Brit. bge.	428	Jan. 9	Chinese		
Raid	Span. bge.	230	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co.		
San Lorenzo	Brit. bge.	847	Jan. 10	Captain	San Francisco	
Spirit of the Age	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.		
Sumatra	Siam. bge.	654	Jan. 11	Chinese		
Tay Watt	Siam. bge.	827	Jan. 8	Siemens & Co.		
Telegraph	Foh. bge.	316	Jan. 8	Messageries Maritimes	New York v. W'pca	Wanchai Pier
Thorne & Nelly	Brit. bge.	746	Dec. 8	Russell & Co.	London	
Unanima	Russ. sch.	1000	Dec. 8	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Singapore	Sands' Slip
Vanada	Foh. bge.	409	Jan. 5	Melchers & Co.		
Vidal	Am. Sm. so.	592	Dec. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 18	Wieler & Co.		
Yara	Brit. bge.	463	Dec. 18	Wieler & Co.		
WEAMFOA						
Christian	Steir	Ger. sch.	280	Jan. 18	Edward Schellhaus & Co.	Tamau
Vesta	Dirks	Ger. bge.	802	Jan. 13	Melchers & Co.	
CANTON						
Amoy	Drewes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 17	Siemens & Co.	Shanghai

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	6750	14	300	Dec. 6	Columb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam sloop	880	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	700	3	180	Dec. 16	John Erue
Lily	6 h	British	gun vessel	1309	6	95	Dec. 11	B. E. Cochrane
Luise	6 c	German	corvette	2681	6	.....	Dec. 19	Dixmar
Messene	6 k	British	military hospital	465	4	120	Dec. 19	H. Salmond
Midge	6 c	German	gun vessel	600	.....	.....	Dec. 19	Valois
Nauticus	6 c	British	surveying vessel	593	.....	.....	Jan. 15	H. O. St. John
Sylvia	6 h	British	gunboat	455	4	60	Dec. 25	Lieut. James B. Haye
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	150	5	.....	Jan. 19	H. Wade
Shen-ohi	7 h	British	gun vessel	408	.....	.....	Jan. 18	Lieut. com. E. A. Bolitho
Swinger	7 h	British	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 6	F. Amara
Telo	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	gun vessel	650	2	250	Jan. 16	H. O. D. Ryder
Vigilant	6 c	British	despatch vessel	1400	.....	.....	Jan. 10	P. P. Luxmore, C.B., R.N.
Yang Woo	6 c	Chinese	corvette	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Pai Wan	.....	.....	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Iohang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Shan Shan	467	Benning, A.	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Latia	89	.....	Kwok Achong
Powan	1890	.....	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Achong
Spark	140	Lefavour	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H. & W'pca Dock Co.
Yossi	160	Brown	Kwok Achong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Ap-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	.....	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	.....	.....	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	.....	O. H. Palmer
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	Li Ping Tye
Quong-on	180	8	60	H. Wade
Shen-chi	150	8	.....	Stewart
Tai-sing	.....	.....	.....	Beasard
Tehing-tang	180	6	60	C. De Longueville
Tien-po	150	6	.....	Lam Man Wo
Wing-po	600	8	180	.....

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Name.	Jan. 18, 1877.
Anna Cecil	Danish barque for Shanghai
Cheloo	for Hongkong
Douglas	for Shanghai
Europe	British gunboat
Hornet	British gunboat

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Batrak	Russian
Obihl	American
Olomed	for London
Dragon	British
Fire Queen	American
Fuyama	American
Fychoy	American
Geelong	British
Haining	British
Hanyang	British
H. O. Orsted	Danish

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Hirado	American
Honan	American
Hupsh	American
Khira	British
Melkong	French
Millot	American
Nevada	American
Paoting	American
Pan-tah	Chinese
Pelbo	American
Ping-on	British
Shanoo	American
Shingking	American
Sin Nanling	American
Szechuen	American
Tahyew	Chinese
Taku	British
Yehsin	Chinese
Yung Ching	Chinese
Yungning	Chinese

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Almatia	American schooner
Canarywhale	British barque

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Name.	Jan. 11, 1877.
Charley	British barque
F. Nightingale	British barque
Harkaway	British barque
Hartlet Armitage	British barque
Hongkong	German schooner
John Potts	British barque
Jumha	British barque
Leander	for New York
Leity Gales	British barque
Lulu	American schooner
Lydia	British barque
Mikado	for New York
Norman Court	British ship
Pallas	German barque
Raymond	British brig
Ris Lops	British schooner
Serpent	British barque
Sharybia	British schooner
Haidamack	Russian dia. boat
Lapping	British gunboat
Mogor	Russian sloop
Sokol	Russian gunboat
Thrygger	British gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 20, 1877.

At 1075 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Highest Cash.

Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured, lb.	300	250
" Fenchow, lb.	180	160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, cy.	160	150
Beef Corned, catty	150	140
" Roast, lb.	150	140
" Soup, lb.	90	80
" Steak, lb.	150	140
Bullocks' Brains, per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh, each	275	250
" " corned, lb.	320	300
" Head, lb.	600	500
" Heart, lb.	150	140
" Feet, lb.	50	40
" Kidneys, lb.	60	50
" Tail, lb.	100	90
" Liver, catty	80	60
" Tripo (undressed), catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400
Hams, American, lb.	350	—
" Chinese, lb.	225	200
" English, lb.	350	340
Mutton Chop, lb.	160	140
" Leg, lb.	180	140
" Shoulder, lb.	130	110
" Liver, lb.	120	110
Pigs' Chittlings, catty	60	50
" Feet, lb.	100	90
" Fry, lb.	110	100
" Head, lb.	90	80
" Heart, lb.	80	50
" Kidneys, lb.	80	70
" Liver, lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop, catty	160	140
" Corned, lb.	180	120
" Leg, lb.	160	150
" Fat or Lard, lb.	110	100
Sheeps' Head and Feet, set	340	320
" Heart, lb.	50	40
" Kidneys, lb.	80	70
Sucking Figs, lb.	1750	1000
Veal, lb.	140	120

Poultry.

Capons, catty	180	160
Ducks, lb.	110	100
Deer, Shanghai, each	\$2.00	\$1.75
Eggs, Hen, doz.	100	—
" Duck, lb.	100	—
" Salt, lb.	120	—
Fowls, catty	160	150
Geese, lb.	120	110
Partridges, each	250	280
Pheasants, Canton, live, pair	\$2.00	—
" Shanghai, dead, lb.	580	800
Pigeons, each	140	120
Quail, lb.	60	50
Snipe, each	110	100
Rabbits, lb.	500	450
Teal, lb.	150	140
Turkeys, Cook, catty	550	500
" Hen, lb.	400	350
Wild Duck, each	350	300
Geese, lb.	600	—
Woodcock, lb.	500	—

Fish.

Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300
Bream, catty	100	80
Carp, lb.	80	70
Codfish, Salt, lb.	200	—
Crabs, lb.	140	100
Cuttle Fish, lb.	90	80
Dace, lb.	100	90
Eels, Conger, lb.	50	40
File Fish, lb.	60	50
Fresh Fish, Large, lb.	130	120
" Small, lb.	90	80
Frogs, lb.	140	100
Garoupe, lb.	140	130
Gudgeon, lb.	100	90
Haddock, lb.	100	80
Herrings, lb.	80	70
" smoked, box	\$1.00	—
Lava Fish, catty	150	140
Lobsters, lb.	80	50
Mackerel, lb.	80	70
Oysters, lb.	130	120
Parrot Fish, lb.	140	130
Perch, lb.	70	60
Pomfret, lb.	100	90
Prawns, lb.	100	80
Ray, lb.	100	80
Roach, lb.	140	130
Rock Fish, lb.	140	130